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THE MUSE.

From the Democratic Review.

DEMOCRACY.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."
[Matt. vi. 12.]

Spirit of Truth, and Love and Light!
The foe of Wrong, and Hate and Fraud!
Of all that pains the holy sight,
Or wounds the generous ear or God.

Still sacred—though thy name be breathed
By those whose hearts thy truth deride:
And garlands plucked by thee are wreathed
Around the laughing brow of Pride.

The generous feeling pure and warm,
Which owns the right of all divine—
The pitying heart—the helping arm—
The prompt self-sacrifice—are thine.

Beneath thy broad, impartial eye,
How fade the cords of caste and birth!
How equal in their suffering, lie
The groaning multitudes of earth!

By misery unrepelled, unweary
By pomp or power, thou seest a man
In prince, or peasant, slave, or lord—
Pale priest or swarthy African.

Through all disguise from place or name,
Beneath the flaming robes of sin,
Through poverty and equal shame,
Thou lookest on the man within.

On man, as man retaining yet,
How'er debased, and cold and dim,
The crown upon his forehead set,
The immortal gift of God to him.

Thy name and watchword o'er this land,
Thine in every breeze that stirs,
And round a thousand altars, stand
Thy bands! thy party worshipers!

Not to these altars of a day,
At party's call my gift I bring,
But on thy altar shrine, I lay
A freeman's dearest offering.

The voiceless utterance of his will,
His pledge to Freedom, and to Truth,
Thou manhood's heart remembers still,
The homage of a generous youth!

From the Ladies Companion.

Arnold, Or, the British Spy.

A TALE OF TREACHERY.

BY PROFESSOR J. D. INGRAHAM.

CHAPTER VIII.

About nine o'clock the morning following these events, on a broad hill-side that swept from a ridge half a mile from the Hudson to its shores, and within sight of the village of Tarrytown, a foraging party, consisting of three yeomen, were seated on the ground beneath a tree, playing at cards. The tree stood a little retired from the road, which coming from the village below, wound across the face of the hill and disappeared over the ridge towards the interior. Each of them had a powder horn and shot pouch along over his shoulder, while a musket lay across the knees of one, and a rifle and long ducking gun stood against a tree where apparently they had been placed by the others to leave them more at liberty to pursue their passage.

Although intent on their game, every few seconds they lifted their heads, and took a keen survey of the road.

"Trumps!" exclaimed one slapping the card down upon his brassy thigh.

"It's your trick, John, by the living Jerusalem!" cried he with the musket.

"Luck's sign me this mornin', boy," said the third, a stout built jolly faced farmer, with a twinkle in his eye, and a globular nose on which was scored in carmine many a deep potato; "I'll into the road and see if I can't find some luck with game of another sort."

"If you can light on one of them tory cow boys, like, we are on the look out for, driving any Yankee cattle to make beef for John Bull's carcass down in York, I'll give you every copper I've won on ye," said the first speaker, a thin cadaverous looking man with long legs and long hair.

"Then look out, Davy, for here comes a prize as good, or may I never take aim again at the sun with the butt end of a quart pot."

The men sprung to their feet, seized their guns, and joined their comrade in the wood.

"Whose cut and deal is this?" said the last speaker pointing up the road, along which a single horseman was advancing at the best speed he could get out of a jaded horse.

At the period of which we write, there was a tract of country along the east bank of the Hudson between the American and British lines, called the neutral ground, thirty miles wide. By a law of the state of New York, any person was authorized to seize and convert to his own use all horses, and cattle or beef that should be driven across it southwards towards the British lines if it was taken within ten miles of these lines.

The consequence was that the whole of the neutral ground was closely watched by the inhabitants, who sallied from their homes in small parties and waylaid the highroads; so that it was difficult for the cow-boys, whose occupation was stealing cows from the lower camp, to get with their booty safely across the debatable land. Stragglers and all suspicious persons were also stopped and made to give an account of themselves, and occasionally peaceful travellers were civilly invited to pay toll of a few dollars to some of those guardians of the roads, who were not over nice in their distinctions between those who drove horses, and those who rode upon them. With this explanation the character of the party will be readily seen.

"He's a gentleman like looking chap," said he of the carmine nose, who had been called like "redcloth and boots, and a heavy purse I'll warrant me."

"You're always thinkin' o' the purse, like," said he of the long limbs "I wouldn't wonder if nater hadn't g'en ye a spice o' the foot."

pad in your liver. Come, John, suppose you step out and speak to him," he said, addressing the winner at cards, a substantial respectable looking young farmer, "if like does it, it will be like your regular bandit, one o' your touch and go. We must stand by the honor o' the country at all odds."

The one addressed stepped in advance of his comrades towards the horseman, who was looking as he rode, earnestly towards a vessel of war some miles above in the river, and did not see the man until he came within twenty paces of him when he suddenly checked his horse; the next instant he spurred him on as if he would pass him at full speed, reined up before the glittering bayonet levelled at his chest, and then, making a demolté across the road buried his spurs deep and would have assailed past, but the cool yeomen caught the animal firmly by the nostrils and checked him so suddenly as to throw him backward nearly upon his haunches.

"It was well done, sir," said the yeoman, "no doubt you are in a hurry, but then we want to become a little acquainted with you before you travel further. The times are out of joint, and we know not true men from bad."

The stranger was enveloped in a blue great coat buttoned to the neck, with nankeen breeches and military boots and ordinary black coat, and had that indescribable air and manner that betrays under the meanest disguises, the gentleman and the soldier. "Gentlemen," he said in a collected manner, "as the rest of the party came up, I hope you belong to our party."

"Which party?" asked the first.

"The lower party."

"Ay, that we do, don't we, Davy?" said the knight of the carmine.

"To be sure! what else does the gentleman think?" replied he of the long hair, winking at his fellow.

"I am glad to learn it," replied Major Andre, whose reader has already recognized, from Smithson's house he had crossed King's Ferry, and ridden southward along the eastern side under the guidance of Smithson, and only dismissed him a few miles back when he entered the neutral ground, where he considered himself comparatively secure. From the top of the ridge above alluded to, he descried the Vulture, a few miles above where she had anchored beyond the fire of the American batteries. It occurred to him that he might get some one to take him on board from the village, whereby he should be saved the fatigue and danger of a long ride of ten miles to the British lines. His spirit, hitherto depressed by the loneliness of the road, and the extreme peril of his situation, became, elevated at the prospect, and urging his horse forward he found himself all at once in the midst of an ambuscade.

"Gentlemen," he continued, "I am gratified to know that you are friends, for I am a British officer absent from New York on particular business, and I beg you will not detain me suspecting me to be other than I say I am."

As he spoke he drew from his pocket a richly chased gold watch and anxiously consulted it.

"Ay, ay, Paulding, he's a British by his yellow guineas," said Isaac; "we Yankees are too pesky poor to have such gear—General Washington himself only fobs a silver turnip."

"You must dismount, sir," said the sturdy yeoman sternly.

"My God! I must do any thing to get along, my good fellow here is General Arnold's pass, that, perhaps, you may respect if you do not a British officer."

"Dismount, sir, and we will read it," said Paulding, who still held the horse by his nose. "We have no idea of letting you escape till we know your business."

"I hold on like death to a dead nigger, John," said Isaac of the nose, as the horse grew restive under the gibe, "gold watches don't grow in every body's pocket."

"Gentlemen, you had best let me go or you will get yourselves into trouble. Examine this pass. Be brief, for I have been too long detained already."

"I cannot read it until you dismount," said Paulding, holding the closed paper in one hand.

Andre sprang lightly from the saddle to the ground, when the yeoman released his gripe on the horse, passed the bridge beneath his arm, and opened the passport. "I hope you'll not be offended, sir," he said with the air of respect which he had hitherto preserved, notwithstanding his resolute manner, "there are spies and other dangerous people abroad, and I only want to know if you are a true man. If you are proved to be why there's no harm done, and if you ain't why—"

"Then we'll have his watch on shares, and pull straws for the chain," said Isaac.

"The name in the pass is Anderson, is it yours, sir?"

"It is. Let me go and I will give you my watch, horse, saddle and bridle."

"Your anxiety and your offer leads me to suspect you. Here is General Arnold's signature—this is all right enough, and we would let you pass with it, if you had not just now called yourself a British officer."

"Considerable suspicious!" said he of the hair.

"He's a regular circumstance—and no mistake," said Isaac, fumbling about the waistband for a tub that the sagacious tailor had prophetically constructed therein. "Let's search him."

"Ay, that'll show what's trumps," said the knight with the legs.

"There is no alternative," said Paulding, "you must excuse us, but it must be done, sir."

Leading him into the wood they proceeded to examine his hat, coat, and waistcoat; they compelled him to resign every article of his apparel to their scrutiny. He of the long limbs pulled off his boots, while the other two searched him, and he was directed to resume his apparel, when Paulding told he heard a rattling like paper as Andre drew on his boot. His fine thread stockings alone had not been taken off, the captors satisfying themselves with passing the hand along outside of the calf and ankle.

"Your stockings must come off, sir."

"Take them off," said Andre, placing his palm on his brow, and turning away his face with an expression of the keenest anguish.

In the feet were discovered the fatal packets given him by General Arnold. A glance at the contents of one or two of the papers at once gave them an idea of their importance and dangerous nature. After they had consulted together a few minutes as to the disposal of their prisoner he who was called Ike, approached Andre and said:

"Now what'll you give us to let you go free?"

"Any amount you may ask," was the eager reply.

"Will you give me your watch and chain, and these gentlemen your horse, saddle and bridle and a hundred guineas?"

"Cheerfully; and the money shall be directed to this very spot if you say so, so that you will be sure to get it."

"Is that all you will give?" coolly asked Paulding.

"I will give you whatever you demand, goods or money to the amount of a thousand pounds."

"Now, Mister," said he of the nose, in a patriotic tone, and with a look of incorruptible magnanimity, "if you'll give us ten thousand guineas, and your watch to boot, you shall hold watch and chain to boot, we would not let you stir a step, hey, boys?"

"If he's an enemy, poor as we be, I'd rather be without the money than he should escape to do mischief," responded Davy.

"Would you escape if you could?" asked Paulding.

"Most assuredly."

"I don't intend you shall," was the quiet reply of the American. In a few minutes afterwards they directed their prisoner to remount his horse, and with Paulding leading the animal by the bridle, and the two others marching, one a few paces in advance, and the other in the rear, they re-entered the road and moved at a smart pace northward towards North Castle, the nearest military post of the Americans.

CHAPTER IX.

On the eastern bank of the Hudson, two miles southwesterly from West Point, there stands, at the present day, a time-worn dwelling. It is a long, rambling structure, two stories high, and erected apparently at different periods—a low gallery, in some places sunken, runs around it, with vines creeping about its slender columns, and grass growing in its crevices; shrubs have got root hold on its moss covered roof and hang over the eaves in graceful festoons. It is the centre of a lawn from the bosom of which numerous fine old trees of a century's growth, send of their trunks to a great height, and form a broad canopy of foliage above the venerable roof. Every thing about it—its worn entrance; its thick soft grass, like piled velvet, which age only can give, its long range of noble old barns, once red, now brown and blackened with the storms of eighty winters; its gigantic shrubbery; an avenue of box trees that look as if planted under a woman's eye; the Revolution, all give it an air of family dignity and antiquity that is seldom found in the young western world. A forest shuts out the prospect of the river from the south gallery, but a range of mountains, underling and his satellites, fill the eye in the distance, while the Hudson, clothed with trees to its top, rises abruptly from the lawn, which is blended with its base to the height of a hundred feet. On the west and north, Fort Putnam, now nearly hid by the trees that have now suffered to grow up immediately around it, and old Crow Nest, are striking objects in the prospect. From the house a winding carriage road leads through the romantic wood to a small cove of the Hudson, near the outlet of a brawling brook which intersects the ground, where is a landing place for small boats. This is called the Beverly Cove, and the dwelling above described Beverly House. Here Arnold held his head quarters during his command at West Point.

In a large square room of the mansion, its low ceiling intersected by transverse beams, carefully whitewashed, the capacious fireplace flanked by panel work and little closets with a single door (besides that operation in the hall) leading into a small room lighted by a single window looking to the north, there sat, the morning after Andre's arrest, a party at breakfast. It consisted of General Arnold, who was in an unusually gay and social vein, his youthful and lovely wife, whose maiden charms had won the admiration of Andre, and Colonels Hamilton and McClellan, aids de camp of Generals Washington and La Fayette.

In the midst of their meal, and an animated conversation on the subject of the contemplated attack on New York, a horseman rode up to the door, and a moment afterwards an orderly entered the room with a note which he gave to General Arnold. Putting down an egg which he was about to break into a little China cup before him, he opened the letter and read it with a palpitating heart and a sensation of suffocation:

"Sir—I sent forward under charge of Lieutenant Allen and a guard, which will arrive at Beverly House by noon, a certain John Anderson, who has been taken while going towards New York. He had a passport signed in your name, which, doubtless, is forged, and a parcel of papers, taken from his stockings, which are of a very dangerous tendency. I send him to you as commanding officer, feeling that it is a case presenting too many difficulties, and involving too much for me to decide upon."

JAMISON, Colonel, &c.

"Till this moment Arnold had believed that his treason was successful. From the hour of his arrival at Beverly House, after taking leave of Andre, he had been singularly active and alert in all his duties, and with the officers about his person was on more than usual terms of confidence and intimacy. That morning Colonels Hamilton and McClellan had ridden forward to his house to announce the approach of Washington and Lafayette to dine with him. Such was the

confidence this great man reposed in him—how, how repaid! The friendship (which he had) of such a man as Washington; the moral atmosphere he diffused around him; would have saved him from so great fall!

With an effort of self command almost supernatural, he read the information of the capture of Andre and the defeat of his plans, so long forming. He folded the letter, suppressing his emotions the while so effectually as to prevent the least suspicion of the occurrence of any extraordinary event, and taking the egg he laid down, deliberately broke it into the cup and for a few seconds longer continued to eat his breakfast, and addressed with ease a few common place words to Colonel Hamilton. At length he said:

"Gentlemen, I beg you will not let my departure interrupt your meal. I have received a note requiring my immediate presence at West Point. George, have my horse saddled and brought to the door. Then rising from the table, he hastened up stairs to his private room, situated at the northeast corner of the house, and despatched a servant to the breakfast room to say to Mrs. Arnold that he desired to speak with her.

"Mary," he said in a voice of the deepest agitation, closing the door, and taking her in his arms, "we have been united these months, but must now part forever. I have been, unknown to you, engaged in a treasonable correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton. The note I have just received tells me of the arrest of my messenger to me, with papers on his person, either of which would become my death-warrant. Nothing remains for me but instant flight to the enemy. My horse is at the landing. I can reach the Vulture by noon. Escape will now be easy. No one here is yet aware of my criminality. An hour hence will be too late. Though Jameson is too dull to suspect me, Tallmadge or others may ere this have seen the papers and be on their way to arrest me. Instantly burn all my papers. Now farewell, dear. God bless you. The heaviest blow this inflict will reach me through you. Now, God bless you—bless you!"

Hastily embracing her, he fled from the apartment, and though a shriek prolonged and wild, and a heavy fall reached his ear as he descended the stairs, he lingered not but flung himself on Col. Hamilton's horse, his own not being yet at the door. Giving the animal the rein, he took a by-path around the stables, galloped rapidly along a hedge, and descended a wooded hill through a dry, rocky ravine, almost impracticable to horse, but down which he recklessly urged the noble animal, which, by plunging, leaping, and sliding on his belly, the spurs of the rider cutting into the rocks as he bore upon them with his heels, reached the bottom, and leaped the brook clear into the carriage-road.

Riding forward like wind through the wooded bottom, Arnold gained the cove where beside a small pier, his horse, with six men was in waiting to convey him, as usual at that hour, across to West Point.

He threw himself from his horse, and sprang into the boat. "Push off, Cuyler!" he said to the coxswain, with anxious impatience. "Lively men, lively! Clear from the shore! Let your oar to that sunken rock, and help her! There she's off. Thank God! Now let her fall and give way. Starboard, Cuyler! Hand a starboard!"

The boatwain started. "Are we not going to West Point, sir?"

"No, below! Urgent affairs require my presence on board the Vulture. Pull out into the middle of the river and take the full force of the tide. Lay to your sweeps well now. You shall have a guinea a piece when you run your boat under the counter of the Vulture."

The men gave utterance to a kind of cheer, and bent to their oars with a good will. Cuyler, sat in the stern sheets steering her with a steadiness and skill that added almost the force of a seventh oar to her speed. For a while the barge stood steadily down the river, passing on either bank, scenery of savage grandeur, every commanding eminence of which was a frowning redoubt.

In about an hour they emerged from the Highlands into a broader part of the river, and approached the fortress at Verplank's Point, commanded by Colonel Livingston. Arnold, who hitherto had sat in the stern of the boat, with his arms folded, only rousing himself from a gloomy reverie by cheering the boatmen to renewed exertions, on nearing the point, placed on the stern a white handkerchief fixed to his sword, which had the effect intended, for Col. Livingston, regarding it as a flag boat, suffered it to pass without ordering it to be stopped and examined.

This was a trying moment to the traitor, and he scarcely breathed till the barge was by a gunshot. The Vulture was now in sight a league below, and in another hour he was aboard of her.

We will here dispose of the traitor in a few words. Although his plot had failed, he was made a Major General in the British army, and was otherwise rewarded for his treacherous and previous services as Clinton's correspondent. But honorable men of the British army refused to associate with him, and officers to serve under him. After living twenty years in merited contempt and misery, he died miserably, at his residence in Grosvenor square, London; not only unpitied and unhonored, but leaving behind him a name which has become a by-word for treason among the British and American people.

(To be Continued.)

Agricultural Prospects.—In the present position of mercantile affairs, and the great depression of business, the prospects of the coming crops naturally excite anxious attention. We have kept our readers advised from day to day of the apparent condition of the crops in various parts of the country, and they have been generally of the most cheering character.

In Virginia, all accounts concur in stating that wheat crops are very promising, although there has not been quite so much seeding as usual, owing to the failures of two or three years past.

The wheat harvest has already commenced on James river. For ten days the farmers have been reaping the early May wheat. The crops turn out well. There will be a good yield.

In Pennsylvania, present indications warrant the belief of a heavy yield of wheat, rye, oats, barley, grass, &c. Indeed, we hear from some parts of the State that the prospect at this period of the season has not been so good before for the last 10 or 15 years.

In New York and Ohio the farmers are anticipating an abundant harvest of wheat. The prospect is equally flattering in Indiana, Illinois, and in fact in all the Western states from which we have heard. The wheat crop had been harvested in some portions of Arkansas as early as the 19th ultimo and it is stated to have come in very fully and as productive as the old grain growing States.

Of some of the other great products it is too early to speak with any degree of certainty. Corn, for instance, has generally come up thrifflily, but its yield must of course depend upon the character of the two or three coming months.

Of the great grain crops of the West, as is above stated, we have the most cheering indications; and if the prospect now held out is fully realized, it cannot fail to have a salutary effect upon business. There is at the present moment in a comparative calm in the business world. The wholesale dealers in the Atlantic cities have been curtailing their operations, while their agents in the South and West are employed in putting their heavy accounts there in a proper train of adjustment.

While the East is thus looking to the West for remittances, the West must, in a great measure depend upon the extent of its crops to obtain exchange at fair rates, and thus liquidate the heavy American estimates that the six Western States will send to the seaboard this year thirty five millions of their growth and products say,

Michigan,	\$3,000,000
Indiana,	7,000,000
Illinois,	6,000,000
Ohio,	12,000,000
Kentucky,	5,000,000
Misouri,	5,000,000
	\$35,000,000

The editor then makes this calculation:—

"The amount of goods purchased by these States this season at the East may be estimated at twenty millions, to which may be added six millions more purchased by the same States, in the Pittsburgh market, and to be paid out of the shipment of this produce. To this may be added five millions, which will be paid out of the same, on account of last year's indebtedness making in all thirty one millions; but we calculate the five millions of this year's purchase will not be due or at least not paid, which will leave a balance subject to the draft of shippers from West of nine millions of dollars. To this balance in favor of the West many smaller items may be added, not the smallest of which is that of Emigrants, either bringing their money, or leaving it subject to drafts from their new home."

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—The subjoined account of a dreadful murder which was perpetrated this morning, is copied from a slip issued by the Ledger. An inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate victim, by Alderman Brainer, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Alexander.

A man named Noah Lougee, who kept a broker's office, in Third street above Chesnut street, was murdered this morning, at about a quarter past six o'clock, by a man who entered his office, it is supposed, for the purpose of robbing him. Mr. Lougee received one or two stabs in the side from a dirk, one of which entered his heart and produced death almost instantly. From the appearance of the wound it would seem that the murdered man was stabbed across the counter although he afterwards got to the door, and attracted attention by an indignant noise with his hands tightly pressed against the breast. The assassin, though he resorted to the state custom of being muffled, the loudest alarm, crying, "Stop! Stop!" "Stop them!" and "Murder!" was immediately pursued by a number of citizens who heard the cries, and was finally captured, after a vigorous chase, in the fourth story of a warehouse, in Front street near Walnut, where he had endeavored to secrete himself.

On being arrested, the only reply he made to questions asked him, was, "he called me a liar!" but it is reported that he subsequently confessed to officer Russell that he put poison in a quart with Mr. Lougee, with the intention of robbing and murdering him. The dirk with which he killed his victim was found in a heap of sand and mortar at the corner of Third and Chesnut streets, where he had thrown it in his flight.

The murderer first stated that his name was Smith, but he afterwards denied it, and refused to give his real name, because, as he said, he did not wish to disgrace his family.

In his confessions, he told the police officers that he was courting a young woman, who refused to marry him because he had no money, and that his motive in committing the murder was to raise a sufficient sum to effect this matrimonial alliance.

Mr. L. was formerly a broker in Cincinnati, and kept also an office in Louisville. He was 43 years of age, and has left a wife and three or four children, who reside at No. 26 Sanson street. He was in the habit of opening his office at so early an hour as that at which the murder was committed, and may probably have been the cause of his having been selected as the victim. It was almost the only place where money is charged kept open at that hour.

The alleged murderer is a tall, stout, well-dressed young man, said to be a Southerner, and apparently not more than 25 years of age. After his arrest he made no resistance, but quietly accompanied his captors to the office of the Mayor. His name is Milton J. Alexander. He is from Berkeley, Ky.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.—We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer that contracts for wheat of the new crop, are being made in the northwestern part of Ohio, for twenty three cents a bushel. When the Democrats went out of power, the lowest price was twice that sum. But these are the whig times of two dollars a day and roast beef.—Washington Republican.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—On Saturday evening last, constable Morley, of Youngstown, succeeded in arresting three persons in Gustavus, named Edward Bunney, Henry Kellogg, and Obidiah Cooley on suspicion of being engaged in counterfeiting. Bunney and Cooley were arrested at a log shop, in a place, while engaged in their work, a part of their tools, and about half a bushel of base coin, half dollars, and Mexican dollars, found in their possession. Kellogg was arrested at his own house, and although nothing was found upon his person, or in his house, calculated to prove his connection with the others, yet we learn there are some grounds for suspicion against him. It is believed that this branch must have been in operation, in our county, but a few days, before by a series of fortuitous circumstances it was discovered, and through the vigilance of our officers, a part at least of the gang have been arrested. The prisoners were brought to this place on Sunday, and at this time, (Monday afternoon,) are undergoing an examination before Justice Stevens.—Western Reserve Chronicle.

Probable price of Flour.—The Wheeling Times says that, owing to the large crops of wheat in the West, flour will, no doubt, soon sell at that place for two dollars per barrel, or less.

A Maiden Lady suspecting her female servant was regaling her beau upon the colonnade of her ladder, called Betty, and inquired whether she did not hear some one speaking with her down stairs. "Oh, no, ma'am," replied the girl, "it was only me singing a psalm." "You may amuse yourself," Betty replied the maiden lady, "with psalms; but let's have no more Betty—I have a great objection to him." Betty curtsied, withdrew, and took the hint.

POLITICAL PUN.—"Why will the whigs carry the next Presidential election?" asked one man of another.

"Don't know," was the reply.

"Because all men in the long run must turn to clay"—Whig Paper.

[The constitution must be destroyed before men turn to clay.]

EXPORTATION OF FLOUR.—The New York Express says, 1,897,501 barrels of flour were exported to foreign countries last year—and adds that a portion of the hard bread used in the Kingdom of England is manufactured at N. York.

We thought the Gazette had been telling its readers that England is a sort of our flour or breadstuff. Now we are told that over eleven millions of dollars worth of flour is exported from N. York alone, and England, in addition, furnishes herself with a large portion of hard bread for her shipping! This is one of the curses of free trade and the cover it a broker up the butter, say the whigs.—Ohio Statesman.

REVISED ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF FORT WAYNE.

AN ORDINANCE For the Prevention and Punishment of certain Offences therein named.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Common Council of the city of Fort Wayne, That the following penalties shall be recovered by the city of Fort Wayne, and from each and every person who shall be found guilty of any of the several offences against the morals, peace, and good order of the city of Fort Wayne, hereafter named, to wit:

1. For playing at any of the different games of ball; rolling a hoop; flying a kite; throwing of stones, bricks, or other hard substances; tilting of sticks, levers or bars of iron; running, hopping, or jumping; or any other wanton exercise or practice that is calculated to collect a crowd of people, obstruct the street, frighten horses, or otherwise incommode passers-by, in any street, lane, or alley of said city, for each offence any sum not exceeding five dollars.

2. For firing or shooting any gun, pistol, or other fire arms, letting off crackers; or for carrying any gun, or any other fire-arms openly on Sunday, or carelessly to the danger of the people, any sum not exceeding three dollars: Provided, that this penalty shall not attach to the military firing on training days and days of public celebrations, nor to persons firing while burying the dead with the honors of war, with blank cartridges.

3. For riding or driving any horse or other animal through any street, lane, or alley of said city, faster than the ordinary gait of travelling, except when going for a physician, when some person is thought to be dangerously ill, any sum not exceeding three dollars.

4. For riding or driving on any side-walk, any sum exceeding two dollars.

5. For riding or driving into any store, grocery, house, shop, or other building, except on business, and buildings appropriated to the use of a warehouse, or any other building, any sum not exceeding ten dollars.

6. For leaving any horse or horses attached to any carriage, wagon, cart, sled, or other vehicle, in the streets, lanes, or alleys of the city, without being under the immediate care of some person capable of managing such horse or horses, or without being sufficiently tied or secured to prevent it or them from running away with such carriage, wagon, cart, sled, or other vehicle, any sum not exceeding ten dollars.

7. For parading or exhibiting any stud-horse or jack,

"That *Plagiarism*" still sticks in our craw," said the *gizzard*. Will he return us the copy of the letter of Van Uhter's nephew, that was sent to the public eye? Was he intended to make the public see whether the remarks were intended to injure country clients generally, or Mr. Wood in particular. "We shall see."

Deaths by Lightning.—We see in the east papers accounts of several persons who have been killed or injured, and buildings destroyed by lightning—more it seems to us, this season than usual. We have read an account of the causality of this salure in Kentucky, which showing of notice, as it disproves the common opinion, that *Beech trees are near strike lightning*. We have heard a number of persons who have spent their whole lives in the woods say that they never saw a *Beech tree* which was once struck.

On the 21st July, four young men, named Smith, Smith, Taylor, and Hays, were killed by lightning near Brimstone, about twelve

OUTRAGEOUS BURGLARY, AND ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY AND MURDER.—The family of Mrs. Watkins, residing at No. 22 Grove street, were on Thursday night disturbed from their sleep by a noise in the basement. Mrs. Watkins was absent in the country and the only persons in the house were, her two daughters, one aged 16 and the other 8 years of age, and a young man, the son of one of about 18 years of age, named John Satterlee. Mr. Satterlee, on hearing the noise in the basement, where he found three persons who had effected their entrance by breaking in through the window.

One of them fired a pistol at young Satterlee, but fortunately missed him, another made a thrust at him with a dark and sharp

wounded him in the arm. Whilst this horrible scene was going on in the basement, the elder of the young ladies ascended to the roof of the house and called for the watch. No watch, however, coming to their assistance, she passed along the eaves of the house and got upon the eave adjoining, occupied by Dr. ... and thus after having killed murder. ... and the watch in vain, she finally succeeded in robbing her neighbor, but when they came the robbers and men in escape through the back door taking with them three silver watches, about \$7.50 in cash. ... About \$300 worth of silver plate, which they had piled on the table, in their haste they left behind. They also left a pistol and several bullets. ... were brought to the Police Office yesterday morning.—*N. Y. Express.*

days since. On the last trip of the *Princeton* from New Orleans to this port, Captain Butler had on board a young brother, about eighteen or nineteen years of age. The boat struck a snag below the mouth of the Ohio river, which tore off some of the planks on the lower guard. A loose plank was thrown over the hole. To the night, about one o'clock, the younger Mr. Butler got out of his berth, and, without dressing, went on the lower deck, and stepping on the plank, it tilted up, letting him fall through into the river. The boat being under headway, and the water deep, he passed under the wheel, and was carried down stream to the eastern of the bridge. The night being dark, he was not seen until he was found by the boatmen. Putting himself into the current, he floated down about three miles, and lodged on the head of an island. He succeeded in reaching the land, and remained there two days, not being in-
jured.

the men time. Being without any clothes, except his shirt and without any food, he was greatly annoyed by the inequities, and suffering a good deal from hunger. On the second day he got a log into the river and succeeded in reaching the main shore, where he soon succeeded in getting food and timber.

No one on board the Penetration knew how he was lost overboard, and it was not until he had accidentally fallen overboard in the mouth of the Ohio, the Captain of the Penetration, and returned down the river, in the expectation of finding the body, as he supposed he was certainly drowned. Contrary to his expectation, he had the pleasure of returning him fit, sound and well.—*St. Louis Rep.*

Canal Celebration at Cambridge.—The long anticipated celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the White Water Valley Canal, took place at Cambridge on the 24th of

The number of persons present has been estimated at from five to eight thousand. It is expected that several distinguished individuals from other States should be present if they did not come. Governor Biggers, we believe, the only distinguished guest it was present. After the ceremony of laying ground had been completed by Messrs. Parker and Elliot, the multitude returned to the grove east of the town, where by partook of a free dinner, provided by the citizens of the neighborhood. Immediately after dinner, S. W. Parker, Esq., of the day, commenced his oration, and was soon compelled to come to a close on account of a storm of rain and wind coming up. The multitude fled for shelter where they could best find it, and thus closed, we believe, the grand celebration.—*Wayne*
Record.

Herrnburgh gives us an account of this hearing. He says: "The State convention is now in session in the Court House, and such a convention for a State Convention, I never saw. Allegheny county has a representation in the person of Mr. John J. Fox. I have no doubt but that a tremendous array of trumpets will be made in the Scott row. A great meeting of the Antislavery democracy! The great meeting was attended by thirty-five individuals, all told."

"This is a melancholy affair for poor dear Jerry, who has been making a Judy machine of himself for some time past, drawing the most glowing pictures of its popularity in Pennsylvania. Where is its popularity now, neighbor Wills? and you have the impudence hereafter to call on Scott as a candidate for the Presidency?"

"We expect but little courtesy from Federal-

but really hope they will not insult us grossly, as to ask us to enter into the country with a man of straw.—*Pittsburg Man.*

WISCONSIN.—It is said the people of this Territory are about to call a convention for the purpose of forming a Constitution, a view of being admitted into the Union. Wisconsin contains 45,000 inhabitants, we understand, will soon make application for admission into the Union.

mon Council; but before such abatement shall take place, the Mayor shall notify the owner or occupant thereof to appear before the Common Council on a day named in such notification, and the Council shall then and there hear any testimony that may be offered relative to the matter, and if they shall be of opinion that the business so carried on amounts to a nuisance, the Mayor shall issue his warrant directed to the High Constable to notify the owner or occupant thereof to move such building or to cease carrying on the business in which he is engaged in such building or place, within a specified time to be named in said warrant; and commanding him, in case such building is not removed or such business discontinued within the time specified in such warrant, without delay, to remove or demolish such building at the expense of the owner, or occupant thereof; and it shall be the duty of the High Constable to obey said writ, and employ such number of persons as may be necessary to carry out the commands of such writ.

29. It shall be lawful for any city officer at any time during business hours, to enter into any building, grocery, cellar, slaughterhouse, or other place, where he may have reason to believe nuisances may exist, or the laws and ordinances may be violated, and examine the same, and if he shall find any nuisance to exist, or discover any infraction of the laws or ordinances he shall forthwith report the same.

30. For putting stumps, sticks, chips, or any other substance or filth whatever, in any pump, well, or cistern in said city, whether the same be public or private property, any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

31. For entering into the garden or other enclosure, and taking therefrom, or destroying, or injuring any corn potatoes, melons, flowers, shrubbery, plants, fruit, or other article of value, without the owner's consent, any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both.

32. For constructing hearths, chimneys, putting up stove-pipes, and building privies, contrary to the ordinances which may at any time be passed on these subjects, or contrary to the direction of the proper city officer, any sum not exceeding twenty dollars. And for refusing or neglecting to make such alterations in the same, for the better security against fire, as may be directed by said officer, for each and every, offence any sum not exceeding five dollars.

33. For exhibiting within the jurisdiction of the city, any show of animals, slight of hand, tumbling, rope-walking, theatrical performances, ventriloquism, or any other exhibition for which money, or other valuable consideration is demanded, taken, or received, without a license from the Mayor, for each and every person so offending, whether principal or assistant, employer or employed, any sum not exceeding twenty dollars. *Provided*, that any license so obtained by any company shall embrace and cover all the members and assistants of such company, and shall entitle them to perform or exhibit, as the case may be, in such place and during such days and hours as shall be designated in such license, and no other: *And provided further*, that the Mayor may grant such license or not, and require such sum of money therefor, when granted, for the use of the city, as he shall deem proper and expedient; and he shall, in every such license, reserve the power to revoke and annul the same, and shall exercise such power, whenever in his opinion, the privileges granted therein shall have been perverted or abused.

34. For offending against any rule, regulation, or ordinance of the city, for which no specific penalty is affixed, any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

35. For obstructing the process of any city officer, or in any way hindering him from performing his duty, any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both.

36. For causing any false alarm of fire, with an intent to deceive the inhabitants, any sum not exceeding fifteen dollars.

37. For injuring any public or private building, market-house, school or meeting house, or any other edifice whatever; or any shade or ornamental tree, any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

38. For keeping a disorderly house, any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

39. For using a lighted candle, match lamp or other light, not inclosed in a lantern; or for smoking or handling a lighted cigar or pipe, in any barn, stable, yard or other place with hay, straw or other combustible matter therein, any sum not exceeding ten dollars; and for carelessly or willfully throwing down any piece of a lighted cigar, or other ignited substance; in any place where the same would be likely or liable to kindle into a blaze, any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

40. For encumbering the streets, alleys, lanes, sidewalks, canal banks, or other public place in said city, unnecessarily, with any carriage, cart, box or boxes, lumber, timber, firewood, or any other substance or material whatever, any sum not exceeding ten dollars, and for continuing the same, for each day, any sum not exceeding five dollars; and if the same be not removed within five whole days after notification, the said carriage, cart, box, lumber, timber, firewood, or other substance, shall be forfeited, and it shall be the duty of the High Constable to seize, take, and sell the same for the use of the city, giving the same notice, and proceeding in the same manner as constables are, or at any time may be required by law to do, in taking and selling property on execution: *Provided*, that in case the owner of such carriage, cart, or other property as aforesaid, be a non-resident, or absent from the city, said notification may be given by posting up notices in three public places near where such obstruction or encumbrance exists: *Provided further*, that nothing herein contained shall apply to lumber or other materials collected for the purpose of building, nor to unloading or loading goods or other property, nor to lumber or other property transported or to be transported on the canal, and not detained an unreasonable length of time.

41. For depositing any dirt, manure, litter, or other substance, in any ditch, trench, gutter, or other water-course, by which the water is, or may be obstructed in its natural course, any sum not exceeding ten dollars, in addition to the cost of removing the same.

42. For selling any lands, goods, wares, merchandise, horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or any other animal or property whatever at public auction or outcry, without a license from the Mayor to do so, any sum not exceeding ten dollars. *Provided*, that this section shall in no wise interfere with sales made under legal process by the officers of the city, township, county, or state, or United States.

43. For profane cursing and swearing any sum not exceeding three dollars.

44. For maliciously and cruelly beating, wounding, or ill-treating any horse, ox, or other animal, any sum not exceeding ten dollars.

45. For selling, weighing or handling gun powder by night, or by any light except the light of day, any sum not exceeding five dollars.

46. That for removing or destroying or defacing any stake, corner or other monument, which may mark or designate any boundary of the city, or any lot or land therein, or grade of any street, lane or alley, any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

47. That the penalties inflicted by this ordinance shall be for each and every offence, and be used for and collected by an action of debt, in the name, and for the use of the city of Fort Wayne, together with the costs of prosecution; and the defendant shall, when judgment is rendered against him stand committed until the same be repaid or paid: *Provided*, that the Mayor shall have power to release any person committed under the ordinances of the city, when in his sound discretion he shall believe the interests of the city and the ends of justice require it; but such release shall not remit the fine against said prisoner, but execution may at any time be had against his property for the satisfaction of the same.

48. That in all prosecutions for the violation of the charter, by-laws or ordinances of the city, in which the defendant is acquitted, or in which the costs cannot be collected of him if convicted, the city shall pay the same out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

49. That if the opinion of the Mayor, any person brought before him is unfit, by intoxication, to be tried immediately for any offence with which he may be charged, it shall be his duty to order such person to be confined in the city or County jail for such time as he may judge necessary, not exceeding twenty-four hours.

50. That it shall be the duty of the Mayor upon view of any violation of the charter or ordinances of the city, forthwith, or as soon as may be, to have the offender arrested, and proceed to judgment without further evidence; and of the High Constable and police Constables to arrest any such violator, or violators as aforesaid, and bring them before the Mayor for trial.

51. That the Mayor shall have power, in the absence of all regular officers, when in his opinion the urgency of the case requires it, to deputize verbally, any person present, to execute any process or order, and the person so deputized shall, for the occasion, be clothed with all the powers, and entitled to all the privileges of any other constable.

AN ORDINANCE

To regulate the keeping of Hogs.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, That every person who shall keep any hog or hogs running at large in the City of Fort Wayne, shall mark such hog or hogs, and have such mark recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose by the City Recorder.

2. That every hog found running at large in the recorded plat of said City, and not marked as aforesaid, shall be taken up by the High Constable and sold in a public place in the City to the highest bidder for cash, and after deducting fifty cents for each hog so taken up and sold, he shall pay the balance unto the City Treasurer: *Provided*, however, that if the owner of such hog or hogs shall claim and prove the same, and pay reasonable charges therefor before their sale, they shall be delivered to the owner.

3. That no boar shall be suffered to go at large within the City, and should any boar be found at large the High Constable shall take up and sell the same to the highest bidder for cash, and after deducting fifty cents for his services, shall pay the balance into the City Treasurer: *Provided*, however, that the Mayor of the City is authorized to grant a license to the owner of any boar of an improved breed of hogs, to let the same run at large; which license is to be issued without fee or reward for the same.

4. That in all cases where any hog or hogs in said City shall tear off fencing, rails or railings, or boards from any building, or break into any enclosure that is properly secured, the owner of such hog or hogs shall pay to the person so damaged not less than two nor more than twenty dollars, to be collected as other penalties for the violation of the ordinances of the city are collected: *Provided*, however, that if any gate or other place shall be left open or not properly fastened and any hogs enter, no damages shall be recovered.

5. That it shall be the duty of the High Constable to pay to the City Treasurer all moneys that may come into his possession by virtue of this ordinance within ten days from its reception and to take the Treasurer's receipt for the same, which shall be filed with the Recorder; and for refusing or neglecting to comply with the provisions of this section the High Constable shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

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of said city, at the rate of fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation of their respective stocks in trade: *Provided*, that no person or persons shall pay for less than six months, pro rata, of the above specified rate of taxation.

2. Should the owner or owners of such goods fail to pay the same to the treasurer of the said city, on a request, he, she, or they shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars per day, until he, she or they do in all things comply with this ordinance; to be recovered by action of debt or assumpsit, before any Justice of the Peace in said city.

3. That the penalties inflicted by this ordinance shall be for each and every offence, and be used for and collected by an action of debt, in the name, and for the use of the city of Fort Wayne, together with the costs of prosecution; and the defendant shall, when judgment is rendered against him stand committed until the same be repaid or paid: *Provided*, that the Mayor shall have power to release any person committed under the ordinances of the city, when in his sound discretion he shall believe the interests of the city and the ends of justice require it; but such release shall not remit the fine against said prisoner, but execution may at any time be had against his property for the satisfaction of the same.

48. That in all prosecutions for the violation of the charter, by-laws or ordinances of the city, in which the defendant is acquitted, or in which the costs cannot be collected of him if convicted, the city shall pay the same out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

49. That if the opinion of the Mayor, any person brought before him is unfit, by intoxication, to be tried immediately for any offence with which he may be charged, it shall be his duty to order such person to be confined in the city or County jail for such time as he may judge necessary, not exceeding twenty-four hours.

50. That it shall be the duty of the Mayor upon view of any violation of the charter or ordinances of the city, forthwith, or as soon as may be, to have the offender arrested, and proceed to judgment without further evidence; and of the High Constable and police Constables to arrest any such violator, or violators as aforesaid, and bring them before the Mayor for trial.

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